

Amendments to the Specification:

Please insert the following subheadings on page 1, immediately following the title and prior to the first full paragraph, as shown below:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

Please insert the following subheading on page 1, prior to the second full paragraph, as shown below:

2. Description of the Related Art

Please insert the following subheading on page 2, prior to the first full paragraph, as shown below:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following subheading on page 3, prior to the second full paragraph, as shown below:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Please replace the fourth paragraph on page 7, beginning at line 28, as shown below:

Particular preference is given to using vinyl functional, essentially linear, polydiorganosiloxanes having a viscosity of from 0.01 to ~~500-000~~ 500,000 Pa·s, particularly preferably from 0.1 to ~~100-000~~ 100,000 Pa·s, in each case at 25°C, as component (A) .

Please replace the first paragraph on page 8, beginning at line 1, as shown below:

As organosilicon compound (B), use can be made of all hydrogen-functional organosilicon compounds having a viscosity of from 1 to ~~100-000~~ 100,000 mPa·s, preferably from 10 to ~~10 000~~ 10,000 mPa·s, particularly preferably from 50 to 1000 mPa·s, in each case at 25°C, which compounds have also previously been used in addition-crosslinkable compositions.

Please replace the last paragraph beginning on page 8, at line 24, through page 9, line 16, as shown below:

The molecular weight of the constituent (B) can likewise vary within broad limits, for instance between 10^2 and 10^6 g/mol. Thus, the constituent (B) can be, for example, a relatively low-molecular-weight SiH-functional oligosiloxane, such as tetramethyldisiloxane, but also a high-polymer polydimethylsiloxane containing chain-position or terminal SiH groups, or an SiH-group-containing silicone resin. The structure of the molecules forming the constituent (B) is also not fixed; in particular the structure of a higher-molecular-weight, that is to say oligomeric or polymeric SiH-containing siloxane can be linear, cyclic, branched or else resin-like, network-like. Linear and cyclic polysiloxanes are preferably composed of units of the formulae $R_3SiO_{1/2}$, $HR_2SiO_{1/2}$, $HRSiO_{2/2}$ and $R_2SiO_{2/2}$, where R has the meaning specified above. Branched and network-like polysiloxanes additionally contain trifunctional and/or tetrafunctional units, those of the formulae $RSiO_{3/2}$, $HSiO_{3/2}$ and $SiO_{4/2}$ being preferred. Of course, mixtures of different siloxanes meeting the criteria of the constituent (B) can also be used. In particular, the molecules forming the constituent (B) can, in addition to the obligatory SiH groups, where appropriate at the same time also contain aliphatically unsaturated groups. Particular preference is given to the use of low-molecular-weight SiH-functional compounds, such as tetrakis(dimethylsiloxy)silane and tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, and also of higher-molecular-weight, SiH-containing siloxanes, such as poly(hydrogenmethyl)siloxane and poly(dimethylhydrogenmethyl)siloxane having a viscosity at 25°C from 10 to ~~10-000~~ 10,000 mPa·s, or analogous SiH-containing compounds in which a portion of the methyl groups is replaced by 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl or phenyl groups.

Please replace the third full paragraph on page 10, beginning at line 16, as shown below:

The organopolysiloxanes (C) preferably have a mean viscosity of from 0.01 to ~~500-000~~ 500,000 Pa·s, particularly preferably from 0.1 to ~~100-000~~ 100,000 Pa·s, in each case at 25°C.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 12, beginning at line 5, as shown below:

The inventively used rhodium catalyst (D) is preferably
(acetylacetonato)carbonyl(~~triphenylphosphane~~ triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I),
(acetylacetonato)dicarbonylrhodium(I),
carbonylchlorobis(~~triphenylphosphane~~ triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I),
(acetylacetonato)(1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium(I),
rhodium(II) acetate dimer, rhodium(III) acetylacetonate and
rhodium(II) octanoate dimer.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 14, beginning at line 14, as shown below:

The inhibitor content of the inventive compositions is preferably from 0 to ~~50-000~~ 50,000 ppm, particularly preferably from 0 to 1000 ppm, in particular from 0 to 100 ppm.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 18, beginning at line 13, as shown below:

Component A

906 parts of the basic composition 1 were mixed homogeneously under vacuum in the kneader at room temperature with 7 parts of a vinyl dimethyl siloxy-terminated polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 20 Pa·s and 0.061 parts of bis(~~triphenylphosphane~~

triphenylphosphine)carbonylrhodium(I) chloride (this corresponds to 10 ppm of rhodium in the total mass of component A), dissolved in tetrahydrofuran.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 19, beginning at line 3, as shown below:

Similar to Example 1, except that, instead of bis(~~triphenylphosphane~~ triphenylphosphine)carbonylrhodium(I) chloride / tetrahydrofuran solution, 0.029 parts of rhodium(III) acetylacetonate, dissolved in dichloromethane, were used.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 19, beginning at line 10, as shown below:

Similar to Example 1, except that instead of bis(~~triphenylphosphane~~ triphenylphosphine)carbonylrhodium(I) chloride / tetrahydrofuran solution, 0.021 parts of ~~carbonyltriphenylphosphane~~ carbonyltriphenylphosphinerhodium(I) acetylacetonate dissolved in dichloromethane were used.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 20, beginning at line 3, as shown below:

589.4 parts of a vinyl dimethylsiloxy-terminated polydimethylsiloxane having a Brabender plasticity of 630 mkp equivalent to a mean molar mass of approximately ~~500000~~ 500,000 g/mol were mixed with 252.6 parts by mass of a hydrophobic pyrogenic silicic acid having a BET surface area of 300 m²/g and a carbon content of 3.95% by weight, which were added in portions, for 4 hours in a kneader to give a homogeneous composition.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 22, beginning at line 22, as shown below:

50.0 g of a vinyl dimethylsiloxyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 20 Pa·s, and 1.0 g of SiH crosslinker, were homogeneously mixed using a TYPE RE 162 agitator from Janke & Kunkel IKA-Labortechnik in which case the SiH crosslinker was a mixed polymer of dimethylsiloxyl and methylhydrogensiloxyl and trimethylsiloxyl units having a viscosity of 330 mPa·s and a content of Si-bonded hydrogen of 0.46% by weight. Then, 3.7 mg of bis(triphenylphosphane triphenylphosphine)carbonylrhodium(I) chloride (this is equivalent to a content of 10 ppm of rhodium based on the total mass), dissolved in 0.5 ml of methylene chloride, and 60 mg of 1-ethynyl-1-cyclohexanol were stirred in at room temperature.

Please replace the second and third full paragraphs on page 23, beginning at line 11, as shown below:

The thermal curing properties of the silicone compositions prepared in Example 5 and also Comparative ~~example~~ Example 4 (C4) were measured using a Dynamic Analyzer RDA II, from Rheometrics employing a heat-up curve from 30 to 200°C and a heating rate of 5°C/minute.

For quantitative determination of the shelf life, the formulations prepared were stored at room temperature (RT), the time (measured in days) for the initial viscosity value to double being determined. The measurement results are shown in Table 3.